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Date

7/16

To

☒ Director

Att.

Div V

FILE #

Title

Mr. Sterling Donahue

☐ SAC

☐ ASAC

☐ Supv.

☐ Agent

☐ SE

☐ CC

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE *12-14-87* BY *SP8 JF/pat*

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Assign Reassign

☐ Bring file

☐ Call me

☐ Correct

☐ Deadline

☐ Deadline passed

☐ Delinquent

☐ Expedite

☐ File

☐ Initial & return

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Open Case

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

☐ Prepare lead cards

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Recharge serials

☐ Return assignment card

☐ Return file

☐ Return serials

☐ Search and return

☐ See me

☐ Send Serials

to

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☐ Submit report by

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per call

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65-65275

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See reverse side

SAC

Office

U.S. Force Reported On Move

President Confers With Top Officials On Mid East Crisis

By Chalmers M. Roberts
Staff Reporter

The United States late yesterday asked for an emergency United Nations Security Council meeting this morning, amid unconfirmed reports that American armed forces were about to move into the Middle East.

Some members of Congress who attended a White House meeting said flatly that American Marines would be landed. Lebanon, whose beleaguered President Camille Chamoun yesterday was reported to have asked American help, appeared to be the most likely landing place. Some others suggested Jordan as a possibility.

The U.N. step was decided on by President Eisenhower during an hour-long meeting in his White House office with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Acting Secretary of Defense Donald Quarles, Gen. Nathan F. Twining, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpastor, the White House staff secretary, and White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty, according to Hagerty.

This meeting took place immediately after a two-hour and ten minute conference between the President and 22 Democratic and Republican Congressional leaders as well as top Administration officials. All the Senators and Representatives were unusually close-mouthed after the conference, many of them reporting that the President had admonished them to keep strict secrecy on the discussion.

What they did say made it clear they agreed with Administration officials that the United States was face to face with a crisis of major world importance. The big question last night was whether the United States would act, and if so how, to shore up the crumbling

See POLICY, A8, Col. 1

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RE: LEAK TO DREW PEARSON
REGARDING PRESIDENT'S
CONFERENCE OF 7/14/58

new ↑
File
5-AD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 12-14-87 BY 3882/10/10

67 JUL 21 1958

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JUL 16 1958

Wash. Post and Times Herald 7/16/58 Pg. 1

Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal-American _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date _____

U. S. Calls for Quick Session Of U. N. Council in Iraq Crisis

bling Western position now that Iraq apparently had been taken into the neutralist camp led by United Arab Republic President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

The purpose of the U.N. meeting call was unclear. With the Soviet Union present and with Iraq currently a Security Council member there would be no hope of any concerted U.N. move. The more likely reason for the meeting would be to serve as a forum where the United States and its Western allies could explain and defend any action they might take.

Hagerty read this statement to newsmen:

"The President has requested the United States mission to the United Nations to convene an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council as early as practicable Tuesday morning in order to consider the existing situation in the Middle East."

No Elaboration

Hagerty would not elaborate. He declined to say whether a request for help had been received from Jordanian King Hussein whose throne and anti-Nasser nation is now imperilled by the Iraqi coup.

Nor would Hagerty say whether action was planned under Article 51 of the U.N. Charter to act together in self-defense, action which does not require any affirmative vote by the Security Council and hence is not subject to a Soviet veto. In such a case the Council meeting would be merely to inform the world what the United States was doing and why—and to defend such action against expected Soviet denunciation. Article 51 permits self-defense mea-

sures until the Security Council can take action.

Reports from the U. N. last night indicated diplomats there though an American move into Jordan was probable. But some of the members of Congress at the White House meeting said they felt this was unlikely, that action in Lebanon would be more likely.

Administration officials freely conceded yesterday they had not expected the Iraqi coup. And at the U.N. American Deputy U.N. Ambassador James J. Wadsworth took over the task of carrying out the President's instructions — as Ambassador Cabot Lodge was out of the city.

Americans Unharmed

There was no indication that the United States planned any move under terms of the Eisenhower Doctrine since that requires a finding that the nation to be aided is under attack by a country under control of international Communism. Moscow may have had a hand in the Iraqi coup, it was felt here, but the evidence last night was lacking that the affair was anything more than an act by pro-Nasser Arab nationalists.

American forces available for any military move in the Middle East include 3600 Marines with the Sixth Fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean. Another 1800 Marines, just received, are somewhere in the Western Mediterranean en route home but their orders could be changed.

State Department officials said yesterday that they had no word of any injury to any of the many Americans in Iraq. The coup in Iraq may very well be a death blow to the Baghdad Pact, a pro-Western Middle East defense organization originated by Secretary Dulles. Although the United States has never formally joined the pact, it is heavily committed by membership on its key committees and through arms aid to its members — Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan and Britain.

The White House meeting was attended by 22 of 27 Senators and representatives invited.

Those attending were Democratic Senators Mike Mansfield of Montana, Theodore Francis Green of Rhode Island, Richard B. Russell of Georgia and William Fulbright of Arkansas; Republican Senators William F. Cowland of New

Hampshire; Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin; Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts; Everett Dirksen of Illinois and H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey.

Representatives present were Speaker Sam Rayburn and these other Democrats: John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, Carl Vinson of Georgia, Carl Albert of Oklahoma, Clarence Cannon of Missouri, Thomas E. Morgan of Pennsylvania, and A. S. J. Carnahan of Missouri. Also these Republicans: Joseph W. Martin Jr. of Massachusetts, Leo Allen of Illinois, John Taber of New York, John M. Vorys of Ohio and Robert B. Chaffer of Illinois.

Invited but absent were Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson who was in Texas, Senators Carl Hayden (D-Ariz.) and Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D-Mo.) and Republican Representatives Leslie C. Arends of Illinois and Charles A. Halleck of Indiana.

Sitting in were Vice President Nixon, Secretary Dulles, his brother, CIA chief Allen Dulles, Twining, Quarles, Hagerty and other White House staff members and Assistant Secretary of State William B. Macomber, Jr.

★ ★ ★
PEARSON SAYS:

U.S. landing troops today in Lebanon

By DREW PEARSON

Special to The Star-Ledger

WASHINGTON — American troops will be landed in strife-torn Lebanon within the next 24 hours, President Eisenhower made it clear to congressional leaders of both Republican and Democratic parties at his two-hour White House conference yesterday.

The decision came after a formal request from President Chamoun for American aid under the Eisenhower Doctrine. Chamoun's formal request, hitherto made only informally, came immediately following news of the surprise Nasser coup in Iraq, long considered the strongest Arab ally of the West.

President Eisenhower described this to Congressional leaders as a "mortal threat to freedom and free government all over the world." He said in brief that the U.S. would lose the confidence and respect of its friends if it did not take forceful action.

He said he had talked the matter over with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the National Security Council, which were in agreement. Gen. Nathan Twining, chairman of the Joint Chiefs, who was present, was asked by congressional leaders whether we had the ability to take action.

(Please turn to Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. landing troops today

(Continued from Page One)

in Lebanon and replied in the affirmative.

During the course of the long conference, the Central Intelligence Agency was severely criticized for not alerting Washington of the impending revolt in Iraq. It was pointed out that this was a friendly area, where we should have had the means to know the score — nevertheless we were caught completely unaware of the revolt.

TAKES CRITICISM

Allen Dulles, CIA chief, was present, and took the criticism. He did not attempt to make any excuses.

Only one senator spoke up in any real disagreement with the plan to send troops into Lebanon—Mike Mansfield of Montana, Democratic whip. He argued that the U.S. should defer entirely to the United Nations, and handle the matter by expanding the UN police force in the Near East.

*File
58D*

*Leak to Drew
Pearson Reporting
President's Conference
7-14-58*

Newark Star-Ledger
Newark, New Jersey
Date: 7-15-58
Final Edition

Submitted by the
Newark Field Division

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-14-87 BY SP8 RJ/6
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167 JUL 18 1958

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63 JUL 18 1958

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DORIS FLEESON

Sober Views of Mideast Crisis

Quick Action on Troops After Delays Called Surprise to Some Lawmakers

Congress greeted United States intervention in the Middle East soberly and with its fingers crossed.

All its responsible members realized that President Eisenhower's action in landing Marines in Lebanon was irreversible as of the moment. To weaken or to undermine it, they said among themselves, would be a terrible mistake.

At the same time they were fully aware that it was much easier to get into the danger area with armed forces than to get out. Repeatedly in private discussion they brought up Korea, its military history and the repercussions at home.

Members generally expressed astonishment that after his long hesitations in a situation which has plainly been deteriorating for a long time, the President should have acted so quickly. From one participant in the White House conferences with administration officials came the flat statement that the

President did not tell them he intended such action.

It is now believed by Senators that the action had already been ordered. They will not make a point of it under the circumstances, but they believe it.

Senators present at the White House conferences also state that the Central Intelligence Agency was caught absolutely flat-footed. They are much more critical of this than of past CIA failures respecting Russia, pointing out that Iraq was a friendly country, a beneficiary of American aid, both military and economic.

The President was described by a responsible source as committed to the view that the Iraq disaster was a plot on the part of the Kremlin. When this assumption on his part became evident—it is described as an assumption because no proof of it was offered—a few bolder spirits ventured to suggest that they might con-

ceivably be dealing with civil war in Iraq.

The President was said to have reacted coolly, even with a slight flavor of hostility, to such a notion. Reminded that Egypt's Nasser has proved adept at exploiting Arab nationalism, he remained unresponsive.

The reserve with which the situation is being treated by Congress permeates both parties and is evident in several forms. It is evident in the lack of flag-waving and enthusiasm. It showed publicly when Speaker Rayburn sternly dampened a young critic in his own party, Representative Henry Reuss of Wisconsin, who addressed himself to the situation in the House.

It showed again when the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted for a long-range examination of foreign policy, which it had only a few days ago refused to make. The formerly vocal opponents of the move simply absented themselves, knowing what would take place.

A few sounded a note of cautious optimism, suggesting that if American action

can save the situation temporarily, it would perhaps help to stabilize things. They don't exactly believe it, but it is not against the law to hope. If Korea were not so fresh in their minds, they might press this argument with more force, but this is substantially the same Congress which dealt with that chapter of American history. In fact, many members would put it that they suffered through, and from, that chapter, and they are not disposed to forget it.

RE: LEAK TO DREW PEARSON REGARDING PRESIDENT'S
CONFERENCE OF JULY 14, 1958
ESPIONAGE - X

*Filed because it shows
others knew talked about
what was said at conference.*

177

68 JUL 18 1958

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5-80-1*

No indexing

165-65275-15-A
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Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star 7-16-58 p. A-23
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal-American _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date 7-16-58.

F B I

Date: 7-16-58

Transmit the following message via AIRTELREGULAR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 ATT'N: MR. STERLING DONAHOE
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA

SUBJECT: LEAK TO DREW PEARSON REGARDING
PRESS CONFERENCE JULY 14, 1958
ESPIONAGE - X

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 12-14-82 BY SP-10/10/82

For the information of the Bureau there are
 transmitted herewith copies of the following:

- 1: Drew Pearson Column appearing in The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Postscript Edition, July 15, 1958.
- 2: Drew Pearson Column appearing in The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, 4-Star Edition, July 15, 1958.

No further action is being taken in this matter
 by the Philadelphia office.

HENNRICH

3 - Bureau, Enc. 2
 1 - Phila

(Regular Mail)

REGISTERED MAIL

CEH:AVM
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REG-84

EX-139

21 JUL 17 1958

2 ENCLOSURE

REG-84

EX-139

Approved: [Signature]
 50 JUL 23 1958 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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 NAT. INT. SEC.

Washington Merry-Go-Round

Eisenhower Explains Decision to Land Troops

By DREW PEARSON

Washington, July 15—President Eisenhower told congressional leaders yesterday of his decision to land American troops in strife-torn Lebanon.

He made the decision clear to leaders of both Republican and Democratic Parties at a two-hour White House conference.

The decision came after a formal request from President Chamoun for American aid under the Eisenhower Doctrine.

Chamoun's formal request, hitherto only made informally, came immediately following news of the surprise Nasser coup d'etat in Iraq, long considered the strongest Arab ally of the West.

Mr. Eisenhower described this to congressional leaders as a "mortal threat to freedom and free government all over the world."

He said the United States would lose the confidence and respect of its friends if it did not take forceful action.

He said he had talked the matter over with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the National Security Council and they were in agreement.

General Nathan Twining, chairman of the Joint Chiefs, was present. He was asked by congressional leaders whether we had the ability to take action in Lebanon and replied in the affirmative.

CIA Criticised

During the course of the long conference, the Central Intelligence Agency was severely criticised for not alerting Washington to the impending revolt in Iraq.

It was pointed out that this was a friendly area, where we should have had the means to know the score, nevertheless we were caught completely unaware of the revolt.

Allen Dulles, CIA chief, was present and took the criticism. He did not attempt to make any excuses.

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non—Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Democratic whip. He argued that the United States should defer entirely to the United Nations and handle the matter by expanding the UN police force in the Middle East. One congressman pointedly reminded Mr. Eisenhower that the present crisis would not have occurred if he had let the British, French and Israeli armies continue at Suez in October 1956. The President replied to the effect that this was water over the dam.

The President was asked whether it would be necessary for Congress to take any further action. He replied in the negative. It might, of course, be necessary, he said, to come back to Congress for appropriations. On the all-important question of whether Russia would come into the Middle East to counter our intervention, both Mr. Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles said that they did not believe Russia would do so. Even so, then said, there was no other alternative.

This was the point that worried congressmen most as, grimly, they came away from the meeting.

Mafia Thrives

An interesting battle is going on behind the scenes regarding the Mafia, the biggest underworld society in the United States.

The tug of war is between the Justice Department and the Senate rackets committee, both seeking credit for cracking down on these kingpins of organized crime.

The Mafia has been investigated numerous times for about eight years, but it still seems to thrive. This column first published a series of Mafia exposes in October, 1950, showing how terrorism was first employed in Sicily against Italian landlords, then used in the U. S. to develop overlords of crime. Following this, Senator Kefauver (D-Tenn.) investigated the Mafia and for a time had them on the run.

Then Attorney General James McGranery started a campaign

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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DAILY NEWS _____

DATE 7-15-58
EDITION Postscript
PAGE 76
COLUMN 7
EDITOR _____
TITLE OF CASE _____

65-65275-2

ENCLOSURE

to deport the Mafia chieftains. He listed over a hundred of gangsters for deportation. His successor, Herbert Brownell, talked a lot about deportation, but few of the gangsters actually left the U. S.

More recently, Paul Williams, U. S. attorney in New York, has tried to scoop the Senate rackets committee—and incidentally build himself up as Republican candidate for governor—by rushing indictments of top Mafia members. Meanwhile, the Senate committee is holding hearings.

Dramatic Arrest

Williams staged a dramatic arrest of Vito Genovese, the top Mafia leader, and some of his henchmen in New York. He is backed by a special task force of Justice Department investigators. Simultaneously, Bob Kennedy counsel of the Senate committee, has had his agents checking on the Mafia. Both sides have learned pretty much the same thing: The Mafia has taken over loose control of most organized rackets and the loot from these rackets has been invested in legitimate businesses which serve as a front to hide the Mafia's secret income. The biggest Mafia-controlled racket is narcotics smuggling.

New Law Needed

What is needed to curb the Mafia, in addition to exposure, is a law permitting the FBI to aid local police, based on the fact that most Mafia murders cross interstate boundaries. The killers are usually imported from out of state; witnesses are either terrorized or killed; the getaway cars, usually rigged with phony licence plates, cross state lines; the murder weapons, in case they are dropped or abandoned, carry no markings that can be traced. These Mafia methods make it almost impossible for local police to cope with them.

As a result, the Mafia has left a long series of unsolved murders in its wake.

Most Mafia victims had a definite appointment with death. The killers seemed to know exactly when to expect their victim at the murder scene, then would blast him at close range and flee in a waiting car before witnesses realized what had happened.

The long list of unsolved murders shows that the Mafia executioners like to catch their victims in automobiles. A surprising number of corpses, which the police knew to be gangland victims, were found slumped in the front seat of their cars. (© 1958).

Washington Merry-Go-Round

U. S. Troops Expected In Lebanon in 24 Hours

By DREW PEARSON

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

INQUIRER

BULLETIN

DAILY NEWS

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EDITION

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COLUMN

EDITOR

TITLE OF CASE

05-65275-2

ENCLOSURE

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: July 16, 1958

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

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SUBJECT: LEAK TO DREW PEARSON REGARDING
PRESIDENT'S CONFERENCE OF JULY 14, 1958
ESPIONAGE -X

Regarding earlier memo to Director today this memo is strictly for record to record telephone calls made. This administrative detail deleted from prior memo for purpose of brevity.

Information regarding appearance of column was secured by telephone calls to ASAC W. G. Simon at New York at 9:15 a.m. (return call 11:23 a.m.); to SAC James Kelly at Baltimore at 10:25 a.m. (return call 10:25 a.m.); to SAC Carl E. Hennrich at Philadelphia at 9:25 a.m. (return call 10 a.m.) and by call from SAC B. C. Brown at Newark at 10:20 a.m.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

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 FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
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 DATE 10-11-2012

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 1 - Wacks
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12-14-87
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 Declassify on: OADR

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

U. S. Force Set To Help Lebanon

By Drew Pearson

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Pearson

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On the all-important question of whether Russia would come into the Near East to counter our intervention, both

the President and Dulles said that they did not believe Russia would do so. Even so, they said there was no other alternative.

This was the point that worried Congressmen most, as grim-lipped, they came away from the meeting.

Hauge's New Job

Gabriel Hauge, who has sat at the President's right hand as economic adviser for more than five years, will resign this week to take an important position with the Manufacturers Trust Company in New York.

This will set off other resignations at the White House, including the expected exit of Sherman Adams on Labor Day weekend and the retirement of Howard Pyle, former Governor of Arizona, who has been one of the top members of Mrs. Eisenhower's staff. He is expected to go back to Arizona in late August.

No reason has been given for Hauge's resignation other than his desire to accept an important banking position in New York. However, his friends give as an added reason the likelihood that General Wilton Persons will replace Sherman Adams, and many of the White House staff indicate they cannot get along with Persons.

At present, all papers requiring action in the future rather than immediate action are being referred to Persons instead of Sherman Adams.

Persons has been close to Eisenhower for many years, having been one of his aides at NATO in Paris and having been legislative liaison officer for the White House in recent years. Though close to Eisenhower, he is not close to other members of the White House staff and if he replaces Sherman Adams, as expected, it would hasten the disintegration of the present White House staff.

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Tolson ☒
Boardman ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Nease ☒
Parsons ☒
Rosen ☒
Tamm ☒
Trotter ☒
Clayton ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holloman ☒
Gandy ☒

W. C. Sullivan

DONAHUE

65-65275

File

5-18

Wash. Post and Times Herald ☒
Wash. News ☐
Wash. Star ☐
N. Y. Herald Tribune ☐
N. Y. Journal-American ☐
N. Y. Mirror ☐
N. Y. Daily News ☐
N. Y. Times ☐
Daily Worker ☐
The Worker ☐
New Leader ☐

Date JUL 15 1958

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DATE 12-14-87 BY SP8 LJP/ab

165-65275-A
NOT RECORDED
102 JUL 24 1958

77 JUL 25 1958

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : hwg

DATE: ~~July~~ 15, 1958

5:25 pm

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DATE 12-14-87 BY SP8/6

SUBJECT: Telephone call from Miss Rosemary Woods, secretary to the Vice President.

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Miss Woods called attention to the column of Drew Pearson which appeared in this morning's Washington Post. She said she assumes that Mr. Hoover has already read this column; that Mr. Nixon, The President and Secretary Dulles are all deeply shocked at the contents of this column; and the Vice President has asked her to call to get the message to Mr. Hoover asking him, for the Vice President, if he will give thought and consideration to what can be done to find out how Pearson is getting such information and what can be done to prevent it.

At the meeting yesterday where the information was developed, all high level persons attending were pledged to complete secrecy. The Secret Service has the duty of making security check to make sure there is no wiring in the room being used for such conference. The meeting yesterday was held between 2:00 pm and 4:30 pm, and Drew Pearson had the information in time to carry it in his column this morning.

All of the high officials involved are more deeply concerned than ever at the possibility of an obvious leak, since this information really involves both National Security and the security of great numbers of people.

If it is possible for Mr. Hoover to find out, the Vice President would like to know whether the information contained in the Pearson column was wired to all of his subscribers. The Vice President also would like to know if Mr. Hoover would have any idea as to which Senator or Congressman, or other persons having knowledge of the information in point might be suspect.

Miss Woods stressed the deep concern of the President, the Vice President and Secretary Dulles concerning Pearson's knowledge of the conference proceedings and the Vice President's desire for Mr. Hoover's advice and assistance.

Means to Rec'd by
7/16/88 58.00/44

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EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 10-10-2012

AIRTEL

7/18/58

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-10323)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-524)

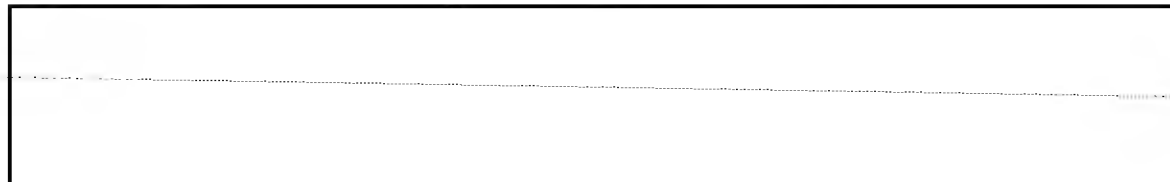


b7E

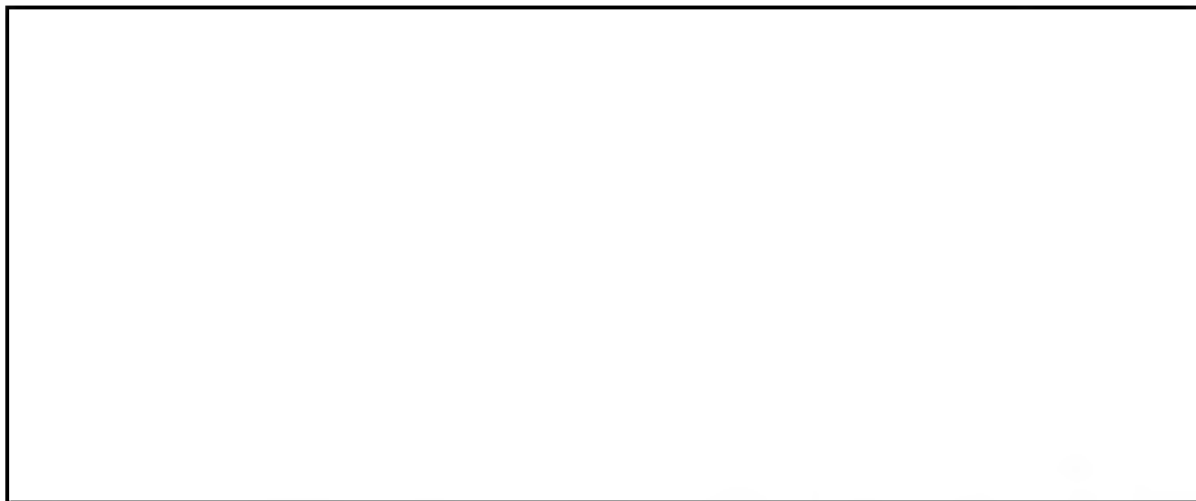
Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "DREW PEARSON," and dated as above.

(S) The confidential informant mentioned in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is [redacted].

b1
b3



(S)



b6
b7C
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(S) The letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Confidential~~," since information reported from [redacted] could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

b1
b3

③ - Bureau (Encls. 8)
1 - WFO

HR:ij
(4)

AIRTEL ENCLOSURE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
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EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 10-10-2012

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

July 18, 1958

DREW PEARSON

(S)

b1
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7

Classified by ~~SP-12/1/61~~
Declassify on: OADR

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u [65-652] ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Jones

SAC, New York

July 22, 1958

Director, FBI

PERSONAL ATTENTION

CONTACTS WITH THE PRESS

DREW PEARSON

As you are aware, an occasion recently arose where a friendly contact among the officials of Bell Syndicate, Incorporated, would have been most helpful. It was determined, however, that your office had no such relationship with the syndicate which certainly indicates the shallowness of your office contacts. While it is realized that the failure of this instance lies with your predecessors, you will be expected to maintain a close and friendly contact with the major news outlets in your territory and you should give the matter your close personal attention.

NOTE: See memo Boardman to the Director dated 7-18-58 re "Leak to Drew Pearson Regarding President's Conference of July 14, 1958," AHB:CSH:bbr.

GAN:ejp
(5)

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REC-4

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JUL 22 1958
COMM-FBI

EX-101

REC-54

JUL 30 1958

MAIL ROOM ☐

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S. Sullivan

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